TRURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year ... SUNDAY, Per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all eases send stamps for that purpose

The Respect Due to a Great Office.

THE SUN has been far from expecting to make a personal appeal of any description whatsoever upon any occasion imaginable to Mr. EDWARD H. HARRI-MAN. Nevertheless, it is the unforeseen that happens; and we find ourselves impelled by considerations that seem of high importance to join with other judicious persons in imploring Mr. HARRIMAN to desist for the sake of this nation's good name and respectable appearance before the eyes of the world. We ask him to refrain from pursuing further the solution of the direct issue of veracity with the President of the United States which the President has raise ...

Not only Mr. HARRIMAN, the individual most immediately concerned, but also all others having any relation of ther to the main issue already referred to or to the collateral questions involved can well afford in the public interest to allow this deplorable controversy to die out of existence, and, as far as possible, out of the memory of mankind. We are not thinking of the merits of the case, as presented in the insulting accusation brought against Mr. HARRIMAN by Mr. ROOSE-VELT. We are contemplating only the scandal, the spectacular indecency, the hideous immorality, in the broadest sense of the word, of continuing a contest which, even if it could be brought to a triumphant conclusion by Mr. HARRIMAN JOSEPHUS CANNON. Is anybody wearing and his partisans, would result in exhibiting the President of the United States in a light fit to bring shame to the cheeks and sorrow to the heart of every honest citizen of the republic.

It is impossible to separate the man from the office, and to the Presidential office, incarnate in its occupant for the time being, there attach certain privileges or immunities of a peculiar character rendered necessary by public policy. This is certainly so in the view of enlightened public opinion, if not yet of the written Federal law. Every good and true American recognizes the obligations of respect due the office, whatever he may think of the man holding the office; and if it be said, on the other hand, that this conventional respect cannot be entirely a one sided affair, that the necessary convention buts certain responsibilities upon the incumbent as well as upon others, and that popular respect is subject to forfeiture on occasion, our reply is that short of an impeachable offence there is no appeal from the President's own conception of

Moreover, the time may come when Mr. E. H. HARRIMAN, to whom this suggestion of patriotic self-sacrifice is particularly addressed, or any other insulted American who has swallowed his natural wrath and remained silent under immense provocation from the White House, may be infinitely glad, both as a citizen and as a psychopathologist, that he was strong and tolerant enough for forbearance.

what is proper conduct on his part-ex-

cept an appeal to his own conscience.

Should the Hague Congress Forbid Closed Seas?

Of late some British and Continental newspapers have discussed seriously the report that Germany is trying to secure from Denmark an agreement to close the entrance to the Baltic in war time against the fighting ships and merchant vessels of belligerents. Although we attach but little importance to the report, the discussion of it may prove useful if it suggests the expediency of obtaining from the next peace congress at The Hague an international convention by which the closing of the Mediterranean, the British Channel and other similar gateways shall be prohibited.

Even if Germany, for the purpose of providing a haven of safety for her navy in the event of war with a superior sea power, would now like to break an international compact to which Prussia was a party she could not expect to persuade the Danes to comply with her wish, for by doing so they would be guilty of glaring perfidy and bring upon themselves the wrath of the greater part of Europe. It is now about half a century since Denmark's agreement to abolish the Sound Dues forever and under no circumstances to attempt to close the Baltic was embodied in a treaty to which all the other European Powers were signatories. A violation of that treaty would not for a moment be contemplated by the Danish sovereign or the Diaish people, whose sole desire is to maintain absolute neutrality and perpetuate the peaceful conditions under which since the termination of the Schleswig-Holstein war they have enjoyed so much prosperity.

It seems to have escaped notice, however, that since the formation of the entente cordiale between Great Britain and France it has become quite as easy for those countries to block the Strait of Dover as it ever was for the Danes to close the Sound. The vast preponderance of the naval forces of Great Britain and France would compel Germany's warships and merchant vessels, if they wanted to reach the Atlantic, to pursue the circuitous and dangerous course around Soctland and Ireland which proved fatal to the Spanish Armada. For this reason we may take for granted that Germany would eagerly support at The Hague a proposal to prohibit an

attempt by any Power or combination of Powers to make of the British Channel a more clausum. We may be sure that the same position would be taken by Holland and Belgium and by the four Powers of northeastern Europe, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

It is equally obvious that since the establishment of their cordial understanding Great Britain and France might at any moment seal up the Mediterranean at both ends, thus debarring Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece and Turkey from access to the Red Sea or the Atlantic. It is even probable that the same result could be effected by Great Britain single handed, controlling as she does the Strait of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. Nor is there much doubt that recourse would be made to such a measure should France, Russia and Great Britain ever find themselves in conflict with the Triple Alliance. If the Mediterranean and the British Channel were closed simultaneously the commerce of Italy and Austria-Hungary as well as that of Germany would be threatened with suffocation. It is certain, then, that both of the last named Powers would warmly advocate an international declaration against closed seas.

No less patent is it that when the Panama Canal is finished the importance of such a gate to the Pacific will be more fully recognized than it is today. By a seizure of that waterway a belligerent could bar its opponents from commerce with the shores of the Pacific, except by the Suez Canal or the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn.

In view of these possibilities it would seem expedient that at The Hague one of the great Powers should propose an international agreement providing for the permanent neutralization not only of the Danish Sound, which already has been secured, but also of the Strait of Dover, the Strait of Gibraltar, the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, the straits traversable by vessels bound from the Indian Ocean to the China Sea, the strait between New Zealand and New Guinea, the entrances to the Sea of Japan, and lastly, the Suez and Panama canals

Has He Been Converted?

Somewhere in these United States are mighty piles of buttons adorned with the proto-Cushite lineaments of Uncle one of those buttons, or are they reserved for a more convenient season? They began to beam upon a grateful world some time last summer; and collectors prized them, though they are a little trying to the hater of conspicuity. The Joe Cannon medal is rather larger than Mr. BRYAN's great white dollar. Besides the Cannonian face it carries a red, white and blue streamer and this legend, said to have been said by a Greater than JOSEPH when the latter paid his devotions in the shrine of Ovster Bay:

" Mr. Speaker, you will be the next President."

With what joy did millions read of the motto. Why, citizens of twenty-five or thirty States, some of them not Government clerks, gathered rapturously in Washington to "launch" the button and the boom. Why was that official sign taken down? Did the Cannonites fear that the putative father of the legend would deny it? Did they foresee and cower before an all too possible hurling natch of lies and liars?

That bright button haunts us yet, but

its beauty has been blasted, its motto doubted. It seems to have been withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Cannon has received the "indorsement" of his State, in spite of which Mount Fairbanks is distinctly visible on a farm there. In the hot spell Mr. CANNON assured the country that he was not an "active" candidate Since then he has been doing light and heavy gymnastics by land and sea. He has shown himself fleeter of foot than the fleet-foot kid. No flying fish, humming bird or mosquito has been more active It is admitted that he is younger than the youngest and spryer than the spryest. Of course, he has not been "candidating" in his Caribbean progress. But his friskiness, ebullience and energy guarantee his constitution. He is no mollycoddle, no flincher. If the country wants another President in the high athletic line. the Illinois Chicken is the man.

A new boost is given to this old boom by an able hand that looks queer enough in such a business. The Hon. SAMUEL WALKER McCall of Massachusetts, a convinced tariff reviser, has been one of the former Speaker's shipmates in his recent voyages and discoveries. Mr. McCall expresses his "hope" that Mr. CANNON will be the next Republican candidate for President. After testifying to the old boy's juvenility and so on, Mr. McCall hints that that tender juvenile has passed from a Sauline to a Pauline state of mind in regard to the great Republican dogma:

" As to reducing the tariff, I am satisfied that he would declare himself in favor of revision, which shall take place immediately after the Presidential

If this hope be well founded, who shall despair of Turks and infidels? We see Colonel ALBERT CLARKE preaching free trade and JOHN DALZELL howling for a tariff for revenue only. Last summer Mr. Cannon was standing as pat as the everlasting hills. In effect he told his Congress district and the rest of the country that protection was prosperity. The Dingley tariff was not absolutely sacred and unchangeable. It could be revised "when revision will do more good than harm to the great mass of the people." When will that time come? Revision, being an unsettling and dangerous business, must tend to produce disaster. Since prosperity always goes with protection, any pruning of the latter follow Uncle JOSEPH and he follows himself, it is impossible to believe that the tariff can ever be revised without doing more harm than good to the mass of

the people. Mr. CANNON'S clear and instructive opinions about a minimum and maximum tariff must have been a consolation to certain delegates of the Foreign Trade Convention who had the happiness of hearing them last January:

There are many people who are for a minimum and maximum tariff. I have some in my mind's eye now. There are some of them in my Statevery clever people—and I do not speak disrespectfully of them. When you talk about a min tariff that affords ample protection to American industries, and that you would make a maximum higher, those of them who are not Christians' would say 'damn' and those of them who are would shake their heads. So you see there is a great deal to think about regarding this maximum and minimum tariff.

A maximum of standpatting with a minimum of revision, and that to come nobody knows when, has seemed to be Mr. Cannon's position as to the tariff. If he has seen a new light, Mr. McCall. must have held the candle. Was the ex-Speaker's time on shipboard not all fleeted in jigging and singing and flirting. and family story telling in the smoking room? Did he pace the deck in the silent midnight watches, listening attentively while SAM McCALL labored with his hidebound old protectionist soul? In the small hours did JOE and SAM split a bottle-of mineral water-in the former's stateroom and hold high argument of principles and schedules and votes?

Perhaps. Nobody doubts Mr. Mc-CALL's ability as a missionary, but there are few tougher old sinners than the Danville athlete.

Commissioner Bingham's Task. Correction of mysterious "typographcal errors," to which important legislative bills appear to be peculiarly exposed, will necessitate the repassage of the Bingham police bill by the Assembly. Then it must come to the Mayor for his approval or veto. There is no doubt of his action on it, for he has already declared himself in favor of it. From the City Hall the measure will go to the Governor.

No one has suggested that he may veto When his signature is attached to the bill it will go into effect and THEODORE A. BINGHAM will possess a power over the police force of this city that none of his predecessors has had.

Commissioner BINGHAM has never said that this bill would enable him to put a stop to all the abuses that exist among the men under his command. He has said that it would give him authority without which the improvement of conditions was impossible. However, the public will expect an appreciable bracing up of the force, a reconstruction of the detective service and a general readjustment of men to duties that will have visible and satisfactory results. Probably the public will expect too much, and it is not unlikely that the Commissioner will hear some severe criticism and sharp jeers before he is a year older.

Commissioner BINGHAM has not been working for an easy life in advocating the bill that bears his name. He has deliberately set out to make his work more difficult and to increase his real responsibility. He has not been able to carry the bill through the Legislature without embittering old and powerful the House. enmities and creating new ones. His foes will not hesitate to discredit him whenever opportunity offers, and if at the expiration of a month after the signing of the bill he has not rebuilt the force from top to bottom he is pretty sure to be denounced by worthy persons whose noble aspirations overbalance their knowledge of actual conditions.

Yet the Commissioner will start out with the good will and backing of the great majority of the New York public, something invaluable to a public officer. The decent portion of the community hopes he will succeed in his effort to reestablish the credit of the police, and in the force itself there must be many men willing to help him.

Woman Suffrage in Italy.

There was some surprise a month or so ago when the Italian Parliament gave up an entire day to discussing the enfranchisement of women. Some of the Deputies deprecated the proposal on the ground that Italian women were not educated up to the point of exercising the suffrage or even caring very much about it. These expressions seemed to represent the estimate of the situation held by the world at large.

The development of women's activities, which is progressing rapidly in most countries of Europe, appears to have reached a very advanced stage in Italy, and a remarkable feature is that women who occupy prominent positions in social life are foremost in the "feminist" agitation.

The educational section of the Women' National Council of Italy has for president the Countess PASOLINI, one of the leading figures in Roman society. She is a woman of great culture and high intelligence. She devotes much time to the organization of lecture courses. classes and lending libraries for the use of women teachers and pupils who intend to become teachers.

The Marchioness DE VITI DE MARCO is the president of the city life section of the council. She astonishes her friends by her ceaseless activity. The assistance section is under the presidency of the Countess Danielli, who, among other things, has founded a maternity fund for the relief of working women. The section of public morality is energetically conducted by the Marchioness PAOLUCCI. It labors for the protection of children and young girls.

Over the legislative section Signora TERESA LABRIOLA presides. The section collects documents and disseminates information on the question of votes for women and on all legal and political questions affecting women. Taken altogether, the Italian National Women's Council is classed as one of the most practical in Europe, devoting much more of its efforts than the others to matters of actual utility and relatively less to abstract questions of right and academic discussions. It was a general recogmust injure the former. Indeed, if we nition of this quality in the petitioners that led the Italian Parliament to give so much time to discussion of the woman

suffrage topic. The conclusion of the debate was far from unfavorable to the women's hopes. Signor GIOLITTI, Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, in closing the debate virtually conceded the principle of the women's petition for votes, dwelling merely on the need of proceeding gradually and cautiously. The chamber referred the petition back to Signor Gio-LITTI, as President of the Council, with an expression of confidence that the

Government would present a bill in which the right of political and administrative voting by women would be recognized.

In a despatch of the date of March 30 from the seat of war in Chicago-it was the last day of the municipal campaigna lament was raised that the very important question of improved traction had been almost lost sight of in a pandemonium of scandalous personal abuse. The air was thick with the violence of such epithets as "liar," "perjurer," "thief," "grafter" and "human polecat."

When the votes were counted it was found that Judge DUNNE, in whose behalf the artillery of billingsgate was exploded by practised hands, had been defeated and immediate municipal ownership had been rejected. Mayor DUNNE charges his overthrow to the corrupt use of money. Such is the baneful power of association. Whatever illusions he may indulge concerning the future of municipal ownership, of which he made himself the prophet and protagonist, he cannot deceive himself about the cause of his reverse at the polls by the narrow margin of 13,121 votes in a total of 335,891. The traction ordinances which Mayor DUNNE vetoed were approved by a majority of 33 128 Doubtless the billingsgate which made the atmosphere of Chicago so hard to breathe as the campaign went on ncreased the vote for a practicable solution of the transportation problem, but Judge DUNNE now knows what the unholy alliance cost him personally.

As a howling optimist among Panama Canal investigators the palm must be awarded to Representative HENRY T. RAINEY of Illinois, who spent eight days on the Isthmus as a Democratic sleuth. Mr. RAINEY found the diggers absorbed in the job and oblivious of the climate. He savs:

"The day I left crew No. 201, with a ninety five shovel, took out 2,000 square yards of dirt which is a world's record for any steam shovel and the ambition of the other crews is to beat that that the canal will be dug in five years and the locks empleted in the same period.

And we venture to say the steam shovellers were not stimulated to break records by the presence of Mr. RAINEY-it was all in the day's work. Not a case of sickness on the Isthmus, says this observer who came, and saw only one mosquito, and conquered his scepticism. Even the climate was ideal, and no doubt it is in March. He could find nothing to cavil at but the fresh meat furnished the canal diggers. Some of them didn't like it. There is hardly a boarding house in the temperate zone without its kickers. It may be that the commission has not yet mastered the meat storage problem. The meat arrives sweet and sound, according to Mr. RAINEY, but the climate soon spoils it. We think there can be no "embalmed beef" scandal impending, in spite of his misgivings. In the sale of shoes he suspects grafting, but he is not positive about that. Mr. RAINEY left the Isthmus a better American than he was when he landed to look for ammunition for one of those partisan broadsides which he is so fond of delivering from his seat in

One Answer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You asked yesterday, "What is the present attiude of the disinterested public toward Charles

Hughes? In this neck of the woods the disinterested public is backing Charles E. Hughes to the FORMER NEW YORKER.

AUBURN, April 2. The Servantiess Home.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in last Sunday's Sun of a "new" scheme by which American home life is to be revolutionized. A gentleman from the other side imagines that he is the troubles and worries of present day life

I know of several apartments here and abroad that have been and are being run on this plan. One is in this city on Broadway. It is a ten story build ng, in which there are about thirty apartr Each apartment consists of from four to six rooms, including a dining room. There is one general kitchen, and the meals (which are of the best) are served only in the apartments. There is one maid for every two apartments, and besides making the the meals. All of the help ride on the freight elevator, and besides the elevator boys there is an attendant for the telephone switchboard. The service is entirely on the American plan, and the anartments are only rented on lease

I do not think that in matters of housing or liv ing we need a foreigner to teach us, for from what have seen we in America live far and away ahead of any nation abroad. There are not many people who know of the above apartment, yet it contains all the features (and many more) that our friend from abroad wants to patent. After having examined the apartments, apartment hotels and hotels of this city our visitor will no doubt go back to his own country a wiser and better man.

NEW YORK, April 3. HAROLD C. PHILLIPS.

"Lemons" on the Stage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A Washington etter in THE SUN of March 30 about the le gag and its origin in a play given at Ford's National Theatre March 5, 1877, entitled "Lemons, or Wedock for Seven," attributes the creation of the

leading rôle in this piece to Maurice Barrymore. The first performance of "Lemons" was given at the New Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, Jan-uary 15, 1877, by Augustin Daly's company. The cast was as follows: Jack Perryn, Charles Coghlan; Lord Loftus, John Brougham: Major Gooseberry, James Lewis: Bennie Stark, Henry Crisp; Emma Loftus, Belle Wharton; Annie, Carrie Vinton; Drummer, F. Hardeburgh; John, F. Bennett; May Stark, Fanny Davenport; Mrs. Stark, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert: Margie. Sydney Cowell; Bertha, Emily Rigi.
The plece had fifty-six performances at this ime, and after this run Washington saw it There were other "Lemon" plays before this piece, for Col. T. Aliston Brown, in his "History

of the New York Stage," records a performan-Theatre, New York, November 18, 1875." would make the lemon gag almost thirty two years old. Where did it originate? THOMAS WILLIAM WALSH.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 3.

Blind Seers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What oppor unities are given at present to claimants of the gift of second sight and other occult powers! Cannot some one of the well advertised fraternity discover the whereabouts of the missing child ndeed, of the missing children about whom many hearts are aching? Surely the motives of humanity and self-interest

ould naturally combine to whet the mysterious faculty if it exists at all. SEERER. NEW YORK, April 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can any

By Automobile to Norfolk.

reader of THE SUN tell how best to make the trip from New York to Norfolk by automobile? about going straight south from Wilmington and ferrying over from Cape Charles? One man tells me via Gettysburg and the Valley of Virginia. The roads to Wilmington are How are they south of that? NEW YORK, April 3.

Relief. We've hearkened to the President, We've read what he has written And waded through his messages

Till with exhaustion smitten We've listened to the Grand Young Man From Indiana spouting Like sawdust pouring c'er a dam,

Beyond all hope of rought. We've harked to Bryan's silver tongue With wearlsome endeavor. For men may come and men may go

But he goes on forever. The telegraph has hoisted rates, We are not apprehensive. To make words more expensive.

MCLANDSUBOR WILSON.

AFRICAN HOMES FOR GERMANS. FRENCH MENUS AND STRIKES. NEW THINGS AT THE MISSELY.

Dr. Hermann Paasche, vice-president of the Reichstag, went to German East Africa to found his opinion of it on what he saw himself. Since his return home he has written a book, "Deutsche Ostafrika," which is attracting great attention in Germany and affords substantial support to the colonial policy and its friends. In detail Dr. Paasche criticises the colonial policy in many respects. He points out defects and weaknesses that require correction, but on the whole approves the colonial ambitions and enterprises of the empire.

German East Africa has been written ut and down, but recent testimony is all one way. The last word is by Dr. Paasche, who says there is opportunity to develop a very strong colony in that vast region.

He says there is room for hundreds of thousands of German farmers there. The highlands, where healthful conditions and a comparatively temperate climate exist, are very extensive not only in West Usambara but also far and wide around Kilimanjaro and on the plains and wooded lands between that great mountain and Victoria Nyanza. Most of the European crops, including the cereals and many of the vegetables and fruits, are successfully He has talked with German settlers who have cleared a little land and have begun farming on a small scale, and they have told him of their pioneer hardships, but say that the soil is very rich, timber is in abundance and their own labor and a very little money are all that is needed for the erection of farm buildings. They can raise crops the year around and produce all the food they require, and clothing is a small matter in the warm climate. They are going to bring out their families, and friends from home intend to join them.

Dr. Paasche says there is no doubt that many thousands of German peasants, settled in the large areas that are well adapted for white colonization, may establish themselves in independence and comfort and provide all the necessities of life far more easily than they could in Germany. The struggle for existence will not be so intense He believes that from sixty to eighty acres are enough or more than enough for each small farmer. Small holdings will support them well and they have not the capital for plantation enterprises. He criticises the and regulations of the Government. Settlers are required to bring funds amounting to at least \$500 to secure land allotments. which is more than the small farmer needs and not enough to develop a plantation. The transportation charges from Germany are excessive. The Government is encouraging pastoral rather than agricultural pursuits, and Dr. Paasche gives many reasons for believing that the best course for the peasant is to make a little home and secure from a few acres around it the varied products that will give sustenance to his family. He fortifies the conclusions he has reached by many opinions of men prominent in the work of the agricultural experi ment stations, the land surveys and in the

exploration service of the colony. Tanga now has the only railroad in oper ation from the coast into the interior, though the line from Dar-es-Salaam far inland is pushing forward at the rate of half a mile a day. Dr. Paasche says it is astonishing to see the rapid development of plantations along the Tanga railroad. The rich woodlands are yielding more and more tribute every year. Native fibres and dyestuffs. grain, oil, fruits, sisal hemp, copra, coffee and mangrove bark are all becoming important in the exports on German steamers The shipping facilities are already inade quate at Tanga, and the Government should lose no time in adding to them. Flourishing rubber plantations, covering 45,000 acres, bid fair in a few years to add 1,000 tons of rubber to the annual exports, and rubber planting is extending every year He gives statistics which show remarkably rapid progress for most of the plantation industries, and predicts that in five years Tanga will annually supply at least 40,000 tons of products for shipment, and very much more when the railroad is extended to Kilimanjaro. The needs of commerce both at Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam are already outstripping the facilities for shipment supplied at these ports.

Dr. Paasche's book thus presents German East Africa, in its industrial aspects, as a colony of enormous value, greatly underestimated in the days of early struggle, but now proved to be worthy of every effort and expenditure required to turn it to the best account. It is not surprising that the book is making a deep impression, for its author, one of the leading members of the Liberal party, is at the same time conservative by temperament, and before he came into eminence as a statesman was already widely known as a university professor whose specialty was the field of economics.

Our Trade With Panama

We are told by the Bureau of Statistics that our rade with the republic of Panama now amounts to about \$16,000,000 a year-\$1,300,000 a month-or about \$1,000,000 a month more than in 1904 years:

904	\$2,683,801 7,831,564 14,239,471	\$812,947 879,145 1,448,686
Summary for 1906: aports to Panama mports from Panama		
Total trade for year	in order of in	mportance

Exports to Imports from

Panama.

cotton manufactures (except cloth), boots and shoes, cotton cloth, flour, furniture, steel rails, vegetables, cement, chemicals, drugs and medi ines, timber, mait liquors, iron sheets and plates uilders' hardware, brass and its manufactures illuminating oil, tobacco manufactures, butter soap, fresh beef, hams, india rubber manufactures sugar, fish, eggs, fruits and nuts, wool manufac tures, glass and glassware, cheese, milk sewing machines, typewriters, and about \$5,000,000 worth of other goods too numerous t

Panama chiefly sends us, in order of importance as named, bananas, india rubber, hides and skins vegetable ivory, cabinet woods, coffee, hats and materials for hats.

Presumably the manufactures of Iron and stee which we send are mainly for use in the canal work, but fully 90 per cent, of the long list of eatables and drinkables on our list of exports to Panama is for the use of the natives of Panama or the foreign labor employed in canal construction. That por ion therefore may fairly and properly be con sidered as an addition to our export trade. It is the same to our producers and manufacturers as f our home population and consumption had increased to that extent.

Our exports to Panama are keeping up because or the seven months ended January they amounted to \$7,701.556. Imports from Panama in that period

For a republic only three years old Panama to doing exceedingly well

British Railway Earnings in 1906. According to the London Statist, 1906 was a good rallway year in Great Britain. The nineteen principal companies had gross earnings of \$439,000,000

an increase of \$13,000,000 over 1906. Expense of

peration was \$273,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000,

leaving a net gain of \$4,000,000. While the net result is small compared with the showing made by American railways, yet \$166,000,000 net earnings for these nineteen British companies after paying some increase in wages and higher prices for coal and other material, is a really good showing for the properties interested, being not far from 50 per cent, of the gross earnings.

Subfluminal Explosives.

Mrs. Trout-What is the matter? Shad-Jack used such terrible language in the presence of the children. He said he would be planked if he went out.

"Tell me what a man cats and I will tell you what he thinks" and "Let who will make the laws of a nation; provided that I make its cuisine" are no negligible proverbs. The general admission that France leads the world in cookery implies a great many other admissions. In spite of the frequent accidents and troubles to which Providence has exposed that nation, who will deny that its outlook on life is often characterized by the delicate justness and sweet reasonableness of its menus? In what other country will you find those qualities so prevalent either at the board or in the conversation about the board? Where else, for instance, at the present day; is a calm, philosophic attitude toward war so general in all classes as it is in France? And where else has the most advanced working class opinion placed itself on record as being absolutely opposed to all methods tinged with violence, whether of a financial or a physical kind, in the struggle

between labor and capital? Such is the effect of the vote which was taken recently at the annual Congress of Independent Socialists at Lyons. Germany, one is tempted to say; turns out the raw material of socialist theories, but France imparts to them the fine temper requisite for their successful application in practice. The Lyons congress, with only two dissentient voices, condemned the principle of general strikes and all such forceful tactics as might naturally provoke an appeal to force from the other side. It based this decision not on theoretical grounds, but on a dispassionate review of recent history. In the opinion of the congress experience proves conclusively that the true interests of the workingman can only suffer through any departure from intelligence. As between nations, so also between classes, the congress demands that neither brute force nor brute money shall decide disputes, but a reasonable arbitration based not on the ideal necessities but on the actualities of the situation.

The independent congress at Lyons represents the most genuinely unhampere working class intelligence in France, and also in some other countries. Before now the conflict between capital and labor has been approached by these practical thinkers in the same spirit, but never before has

such a remarkable unanimity prevailed. If this "sweetness and light" in dealing with social problems is inseparable from the French cuisine, let us hasten to import French cooks in large quantities, and let those among our capitalists who are "men of good will" and who do not cleave to the methods of violence as being very much to their interest, if not at all to that of the poor, found schools of French cookery as plentifully at least as libraries all over the country. W. A. G.

DRILLING IN THE PARKS. A Guardsman's Opinion of the Proposal to

Put the Militia on Exhibition. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think New Yorker's" suggestion that the local National Guard organizations be drilled in the parks is worthy of serious consideration

at brigade and National Guard headquarters. There are seven regiments in this porough that could parade and drill as infantry, and they could be joined by three mounted organizations, Squadron A, First Battery and First Signal Corps, and in The Bronx the Second Battery, making eleven organizations in all If the drills were held in Central Park it

might be found impracticable to include the mounted troops, on account of damage to but no such objection could be urged if drills were held in Van Cortlandt
Park, or if the infantry and engineer troops
drilled in Central Park and the mounted
troops in Van Cortlandt Park.

A programme could be arranged along
the following lines that would be instructive
to the military and of interest to the citizens

the following mest that would be instructive to the military and of interest to the citizens who are paying for the maintenance of the citizen soldiers: On account of rifle practice at Creedmoor and the Memorial Day parade in May, outdoor drills could not begin until June, and might continue until the last Saturday in September, eighteen Saturdays in all Of the eleven organizations mentioned above about five or six must go into camp at Peekskill for one week in May or June. These could have their field day, as the drill in the Park might be called, postponed until the latter part of the season. All other organizations could have two field days, and in that way Saturdays during June, July, August and September would be filled up.

tions could have two field days, and in that way Saturdays during June, July, August and September would be filled up.

If this plan worked well a brigade review could be held on the last Saturday in September. This would include all the infantry organizations (which compose the First Brigade) and the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, while all the mounted troops now attached to National Guard headquarters at Albany would doubtless be turned out with

Engineers, while all the mounted troops now attached to National Guard headquarters at Albany would doubtless be turned out with the First Brigade for such an occasion.

There would be practically no expense in carrying out this programme, unless it were in connection with the mounted troops, and each guardsman would have to give up only two Saturday afternoons, no great hardship, as the Saturday half holiday is in force in almost every business house in New York.

When this scheme was proposed some years ago the cry of "militarism" was raised. My reply to such an objection is that if we are going to have a National Guard it should be an efficient guard with full ranks. I ask whether these drills would not attract recruits, inasmuch as they would show our young men the class of officers and privates in the neglected National Guard.

A. M. S., National Guardsman.

New YORK, April 3.

A Plant of All Work.

the National Geographic Magazine The fields as well as the broad roads of Ecuador are inclosed by adobe walls sur mounted by the broad leaved American aloe The aloe, sometimes called the century plant, is one of the most useful and important

plants in the country. The Indians thatch plants in the country. The Indians thatch their huts with its leaves. The leaves when tapped yield syrup, they can also be used as soap and the spines as pins.

The fibre is woven into sacks and from it are made the coarse sandals worn by the common people. The tail flower stalks are used for beams and ladders. The flowers, ed and soaked in vinegar, make an agree

The Best Speaker in Germany. From the Washington Herald.

most finished and effective speaker in Ger. many," said Professor Ernest Schnabel of Berlin, is Herr Bebel, the leader of the Socialist party This man had no advantages of early training. niversity education, and indeed gained his knowl dge of literature through his own unaided efforts He worked at the trade of a wheelwright in younger days, but even while struggling for a living ne was a close student, particularly of governments affairs and political economy. His views are ob noxious to a great majority of his fellow members of the Reichstag, and yet whenever he rises speak he commands the closest attention of the legislators. Among his followers he is idolized and they obey him as implicitly as if he were their king. He is a man of austere life and is said to be without even the smaller vices of mankind

Good News of a Former Hero of the Diamond TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It may interest some of TRE SUN's Old Guard to know that or of their number has this day had the pleasure of a cusiness and social chat with that rare ball player of former days Danny Richardson, second base-man of the old Giants in the days of Ewing, Keefe. Welsh and Connor. He is a partner in the larges dry goods store here, and though he eats, sleeps thinks dry goods he is always glad to shake hands with an old time fan.

He is prosperous, fat and happy. He has the of an Alderman, but notwithstanding this he told the writer that as recently as last season he played here for a local charity and lined her out for home run and a three bagger. A. W. WILLIAMS ELMIRA, April 2.

Bath of Achilles. The mother of Achilles had just dipped him to the stream to make him invulnerable

"I was afraid he might be a mollycoddle," she

Thus we see how an Exalted Personage influenced even prehistoric times.

Proof.

Knicker-Do you think that man has come from the animals? Bocker-Nonsense: if there had been chickens

before Adam there'd never have been a Garden.

Two Portraits by Gilbert Stuart-Bronze

Groups by Remington. The collection of American paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art has been added to in the last month by several notable works, including two portraits by Gilbert Stuart. The subjects are Don Josef de Jaudenes y Nebot, the first Spanish Minister to the United States, and Dona Matilde Stoughton de Jaudenes. Aside from their historical interest the pictures are well preserved examples of the artist's earlier

Another important accession consists of nearly two hundred fragments of silk and velvet brocades including many samples of Italian and Spanish drawn work and the early weaves of Italian velvet. Thirty-one pieces of brass, copper and bronze utensils from various parts of Europe, which were purchased at the Drake sale, are now on avhibition.

Four bronze groups by Frederic Rema ington have been added to the collection of American sculptures and are sure to attract considerable attention. They repre-

sent typical figures from Western life.

The most important of the loans to the museum in the last month are the four paintings lent by William K. Vanderbilt. They represent the Dutch, Flemish, French and German schools. There is a "Portrait of a Man" by Rembrandt, a "Portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria" by Van Dyck, "The Tollet of Venus" by François Bouche; dated 1751, and a "Portrait of Lady Guldes

ford by Hans Holbein, dated 527. All except the last are already on exhibition.

The April Bulletin of the museum present a summary of the annual report of the museum for 1906. It says: The interest of the public in the museunt

has never been greater at any time in its history than during the last year. This has been manifested by a marked increase in the membership and in the number of gifts as well as by the largest attendance, both visitors and students, which the museum has ever recorded. The addition to the membership is 715. During the year the museum has received

gifts from sources other than the Egypt Exploration Fund of 444 different objects from ninety-one different persons. Of these ffty-nine were paintings and eight sculptures, The attendance during the year was 781.474 and the number of students' permits to copy was 791. The largest attendance on any day was

that on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1906, when the number was 11,775, The increase of the museum's collections by purchase has also been greater than ever before. One thousand and fifty-two objects have been so added to our collections, of which fifty-four are paintings and thirty

sculptures. The Bulletin also contains a letter from Albert M. Lythgoe, the newly appointed curator of Egyptian art, describing the progress of the work of the Egyptian expedition which is busily excavating around the pyramids of Lisht.

W. W. ASTOR WANTS \$880,000. Which the City, if Anybody, Will Have to Pay -City Wants to Defend.

William Waldorf Astor has begun pro ceedings in the Supreme Court to recover \$880,000 for damage to property of the Astor estate in The Bronx. The defendant in the action at present is the Change of Grade Commission, but yesterday Justice Bischoff heard argument on a motion by Corpora tion Counsel Ellison that the city be made a party, as it is the city that will have to

pay if the claims should be sustained. The Change of Grade Commission was created under Chapter 537 of the Laws of 1893, to ascertain and pay the amount of damages to lands and buildings suffered by reason of the changes of grade of streets or avenues in the Twenty-third and Twentyfourth wards for the depression of railroad

Mr. Astor's claims will form the test for a large number of others which total up to about \$6,000,000. It is the contention of the city that the claims are valueless both under the law of limitations and because they relate to changes of grade which were not brought about by the depression of railroad tracks in the wards named.

McCarthy & Baldwin, counsel for Mr. Astor, in opposing the city's motion, urged that the Change of Grade Commission, hav ing been created by a special act of the slature, was the real and only defendant necessary.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley said that in the first place the Change of Grade Commission had already decided aganist Mr. Astor's claims, mainly be-cause the changes of grade on his property were not due to the depressi railroad tracks, as the Astor property the Cromwell watershed, which affected. Changes of grade on the Astor estate were all due to other causes, said Mr. Farley, and the attempt to coffeet damages was an afterthought, conceived years after any claim should have been filed if there was a basis for it.

The act of 1905 which permitted the filing of such claims Mr. Farley declared to be unconstitutional as granting rights to persons who had voluntarily allowed that rights to lapse. Mr. Astor's claims had ain in abeyance eleven years without a move to enforce them until the special of 1905 was passed. In any event the city ought to have a chance to dispute the validity of a claim it would have to pay if valid. Decision was reserved.

VETERAN TEACHER TO RETURE, Prof. Kellogg to Leave the Brooklyn Polys technic Institute in June.

Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, dean of the faculty of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, whose career as a teacher extends over almost half a century, has tendered his resignation to take effect at the end of the term in June. Directla after his graduation from the Middlebury Col-lege in 1858 Prof. Kellogg became a teacher and in 1868 accepted the chair of English language and literature in the Polytechnic Institute and he has since been com with the institute. He has been proof English and philosophy for ter and in 1899 became dean of the facult He has been president of the philological He has been president of the philological department of the Brooklyn Institute Arts and Sciences since it was organized Prof. Kellogg is the author of sever well known school books.

METHODISTS IN SESSION. New York West Conference Begins a Week of Meetings.

The 108th session of the New York Wes Conference of the Methodist Enisconal Church began vesterday in the Unit Methodist Church on West Forty-night: street. Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Buffal is presiding over the conferenwhich will be in session for a week. A memorial service was held yesterday for he seven members of the conference who died in the last year. In the afternoon a religious service was held and in the evening there was a public meeting in behalf of the Board of Education, Free! men's Aid and Sunday schools

Capt. Osterhaus to Command the Conneetlent.

WASHINGTON, April 3. - Capt. Hugo Osterhaus has been assigned by the Navy Department to command the new buttleship Connecticut in place of Capt. William 1 Swift, who was recently found guilty by court-martial of subjecting the sl danger. The Connecticut will ren Hampton Roads to participate in the pageant incident to the opening estown Exposition, and sent to a navy yard for repairs to her bottom caused by the accident